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BIOGRAPHIC REPORTS ON THE LESSER KNOWN MEMBERS OF THE
STATE COUNCIL AND THE KUOMINTANG POLITICAL COUNCIL

RHA

OIR Report No. 4376

May 1, 1947

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THE STATE COUNCIL

The State Council has a membership of thirty, including Chiang Kai-shek as Chairman. The names of its members were announced on April 17, 1947. The reports included in this study are on those members who are less well known.

A full discussion and analysis of the recent appointments to the State Council will be found in OIR - 4378, "The April 1947 Reorganization of the Chinese Government" (to be completed).

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MEMBERS OF THE STATE COUNCIL

Chairman - CHIANG Kai-shek*

KUOMINTANG MEMBERS

Presidents of Yuans

CHANG Chun, Executive*
CHU Cheng, Judicial*
SUN Fo, Legislative*

Others

CHANG Chia Hutuketu
GHANG Chi
CHEN Pu-lei*
CHIANG Mon-lin*
NIU Yung-chien
SHAO Li-tze*

TAI Chi-tao, Examination*
(Tai Chuan-hsien)
YU Yu-jen, Control*

SOONG, T.V.*
TSOU Lu
WANG Chung-hui*
WANG Shih-chieh*
WENG Wen-hao*
WU Chung-hsin

YOUNG CHINA PARTY MEMBERS

CHEN Chi-tien
HO Lu-chih

TSENG Chi
YU Chia-chu

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS

CHI I-chiao
HU Hai-men
WU Hsien-tze
(resigned April 23)

HSU Fu-lin*(name announced as
party nominee April 6 but
not listed with official
list of Council members)

INDEPENDENT MEMBERS

CHEN, K.P.*
MO Teh-hui*

PAO Erh-han
WANG Yun-wu*

* Reports not included on better known individuals. Information on these individuals contained in the files of the Division of Biographic Information.

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CHANG Chia Hutuketu, Living Buddha
Personal name: Sang-Chieh-Cha-Pu

CHINA

Personal data: Born 1891, Ch'ueh-ts'ang-t'an, Chinghai province.

Religion: Lamaist.

Languages: Chinese, Mongolian, Tibetan.

Career:

1926-date Member, Kuomintang Central Supervisory Committee.
1932- -- Special Cultural Commissioner to the Mongolian Banners;
Pacification Commissioner for Mongolia.
1937-date State Councilor of the National Government.
1943-date Member, Commission on Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs;
Commissioner, Office of Special Political Commission for
Mongol Banners.

Remarks:

The nineteenth generation Chang Chia Living Buddha has consistently recognized the existing governments of China. Attached to the Court of the Manchus, he immediately recognized the Republic after its establishment in 1912. In 1931 after the Japanese seized Manchuria, he went to Nanking to attend the National Emergency Conference and pledged unity among the tribes of China.

When the Inner Mongolia Autonomy Movement started in 1933, a faction of the Mongols opposed Chang Chia, because in his capacity as Mongolian Banner Cultural Commissioner, he had offered suggestions to the Central Government. In 1937 when the Japanese occupied Chahar province, he fled to Nanking and was given the post as State Councilor. He is described as having a sense of humor. 1/

BI:RPParkinson:mjn

May 21, 1947

1/ Pien-chiang-jen-wu-chih (Who's Who in the Border Regions), Chungking, 1945.

CHANG Chi (Courtesy name, Chang P'u-ch'uan)

CHINA

Personal data: Born 1882, Ts'anghsien, Hopei (Chihli); married.

Education: Early education, Peoting, Chihli; studied political science and economics, Waseda University, Tokyo, Japan.

Career:

- -- Editor, together with Chang Tai-yan, of Su Pao, a revolutionary publication.
- -- Founded Kuo Min Kung Pao in Shanghai when Su Pao was suppressed.
- 1903 Co-founder, together with Huang Hsing, of a school in Changsha, Hunan, to spread revolutionary thought.
- -- Fled to Japan and founded Hua Hsing Hui (China Progressive Society (?)).
- 1905 Joined the Tung Meng Hui, forerunner of the Kuomintang.
- Founded Min Pao, official organ of the Tung Meng Hui.
- Traveled to Java and Straits Settlements, where he established schools for Chinese emigrants.
- Editor, together with Li Shih-tseng and others, of Hsin Shih Chieh (New World), Paris.
- Traveled in France, Belgium, England, and Switzerland.
- 1911 Returned to China.
- c1912 Member, National Assembly, Provisional Government, Nanking.
- 1913 Member of the Senate, Peking, elected 1912.
- c1913 Joined revolutionary forces of Li Lieh-chun in Shanghai, in second revolution against Yuan Shih-kai.
- -1914 Escaped to Canton, and then to Japan, where he remained till 1914.
- 1914 Visited France.
- 1915 Visited England and the United States.
- 1917 Accompanied Dr. Sun Yat-sen to Canton to organize the Canton Constitutional Government.
- 1918 Left Canton with Sun Yat-sen, because of internal discords in the Canton Government; visited Changsha and persuaded Tan Yen-kai, then Military Governor of Hunan, to support the Constitutional Government at Canton.
- 1919 Revisited Europe.
- 1921 Returned to Canton with Sun Yat-sen.
- 1922 Following coup-d'etat of Chen Chiung-ming in Canton, went to Shanghai.
- 1924 Member, Central Executive Committee, Kuomintang.
- 1927 Member, Chekiang Division, Central Political Council, Kuomintang;
member, joint council of the Central Executive and the Central Supervisory Committees of the Kuomintang.
- 1928 Chairman, Hopei Division, Central Political Council.
- 1928-1931 State Councilor, National Government;
Vice-president, Judicial Yuan, October 1928-December 1931.
- 1929-date Member, Central Supervisory Committee, Kuomintang.
- 1932 President, Judicial Yuan, January to May.
- 1942 Commissioned to inspect famine conditions in Honan, October 23.
- 1943-date Chairman, Committee on Compilation of Party History, Kuomintang;
member, State Council, appointed October 4.
- 1944 Chairman, Chungking People's Mobilization Association,
December 19.
- 1945 Attended meeting of the People's Political Council, July.
- -date Member, Standing Committee, Central Supervisory Committee,
Kuomintang.

CHANG Chi (continued)

- 2 -

CHINA

Career (continued)

- 1946 Special "Comforting Delegate", visited Chinghsien (Liaoning), and Chaoyang (Jehol), Manchuria, February; member, National Assembly, October-December; presided at meeting of thirty-one delegates from northern provinces and municipalities, protesting against Communist atrocities, December 29.
- 1947 Accompanied Wang Shih-chieh from Mukden to Nanking as General Affairs Officer, Headquarters of the Generalissimo in the Northeast, March 1; Reappointed to the State Council, April 17.

Remarks:

Chang Chi is an elder of the Kuomintang, having been an associate of Sun Yat-sen and a participant in the revolutionary movement since his student days in Tokyo at the beginning of the century. Though reportedly not very influential in national politics, 1/ his strong opposition to communism 2/ and his prestige as one of the early founders of the nationalist movement have been used by the Kuomintang in recent efforts to hold the loyalty of the northern provinces against Communist influence. Thus, in a speech before a Mongol gathering in Peiping in February 1946, after his visit as a Comforting Delegate to Jehol and Liaoning, Chang emphasized that both Mongolian tribes and the Chinese had been invaded and oppressed by powerful neighboring states, and for their mutual welfare they "must cooperate in the struggle for existence, and not be separated by the treacherous schemes of our enemy." 2/ In the following month he issued a public statement attacking the Chinese Communists for their cruelties in North China, 3/ and in December 1946 he presided at a meeting of thirty-one National Assembly delegates from northern provinces and municipalities in which it was unanimously agreed to present a demand to the National Government that it halt Communist activity in order to protect the lives of civilians. 4/

During Foreign Minister Wang Shih-chieh's visit to Mukden, he was reportedly briefed by Chang Chi and other local officials on railway and other Sino-Soviet problems in preparation for diplomatic negotiations. 5/ Chang Chi was reappointed to the State Council in the reorganization announced by Chiang Kai-shek on April 17, 1947. 6/

BI:CJNelson:mjn

May 21, 1947

1/ Chinese source, Chungking, 1943 (Confidential).

2/ Associated Press, February 25, 1946.

3/ China Press, Shanghai, March 14, 1946.

4/ Station XGRH, Nanking, Central News Agency report, December 30, 1946.

5/ T. 413, Nanking, March 1, 1947 (Secret).

6/ FBIB, H A-34, April 18, 1947 (Restricted).

RESTRICTED

CH'EN Chi-t'ien

CHINA

Personal data: Born 1895 (or 1891 4/), Huangpei, Hupei.

Education: Graduate of Chunghua University, Wuchang, where he majored in law; studied at the National Southeastern University.

Career:

-- -- Professor, Szechuan University.
 -- -- Editor-in-chief, Chung Hua Book Company.
 -- -- Professor, National Wuhan University;
 Professor, Chunghua University, Wuchang.
 1938-date Member, Peoples' Political Council.
 1943 Member, Constitutional Government Committee;
 member, Economic Reconstruction Committee;
 member, Political Consultative Conference, January.
 1946 Delegate to the National Assembly, November;
 member of the Presidium of the National Assembly.
 1947 Member of the State Council, appointed April 17.

Remarks:

Ch'en--a member of the Central Committee of the Young China Party and a close associate of Yu Chia-chu, one of the Party's founders 1/--was a delegate to the National Assembly, where he was elected to the Presidium and to the post of Deputy Secretary-General of the Assembly. 2/

In August 1946 a younger and less conservative faction of the Young China Party held a meeting under the leadership of Chou Chi-tao, at which leaders of the "elder" or "Szechuan" faction including Tseng Chi, Li Huang and Tso Shun-sheng were expelled from the party, and Chou was elected Party Chairman. The attempt to oust the elder leadership was unsuccessful, however, and Tseng Chi (q.v.) apparently remains firmly in control of the party. Ch'en Chi-t'ien's comments upon the situation at that time, to the effect that "the so-called manifesto issued by Chou Chi-tao is insignificant, since Chou was dismissed from the party during the war and now seeks revenge," 3/ indicate that Ch'en is an adherent of Tseng Chi.

BI:RPParkinson:mjn

May 21, 1947

1/ OSS, Chungking Source, 1943.

2/ Chungking Radio, November 23, 1946.

3/ Wen Hui Pao, Shanghai, August 15, 1946.

4/ FBIB, Daily Report, April 21, 1947 (Restricted).

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

CHI, I-chiao

CHINA

Personal data: Born 1884, Fang-hsien, Hupeh province.

Education: Graduate of the 8th Class, Japanese Military Academy; graduate of the civil engineering school of Peiyang University, Tientsin.

Remarks:

Chi is a member of the State Council from the Social Democratic Party, appointed April 17, 1947. He was superintendent of the short-term Military Institute of Yunnan ("Chiang Wu T'ang"), and was Chief Adviser to General Chang Hsueh-liang as commander of the 3rd and 4th Armies. He was Deputy Commander of the 10th Army and Commander of the 29th Army. He was formerly Director of the Ssut'ao Railroad in Manchuria. Chi is a member of the Peiping Branch of the National Military Council and a councillor with the rank of full general of the Military Advisory Council. He is a member of the standing committee of the Central Executive Committee of the Social Democratic Party. 1/

BI:ABW:mjn

May 21, 1947

1/ MA report, R-204-47, Nanking, 21 April 1947 (C-2) (Restricted).

HO Lu-chih

Personal data: Born 1889, Szechuan.

Education: Studied in France.

Remarks:

Ho Lu-chih, member of the Young China Party, is mentioned in an OWI report from Chungking as a former President of Shantung University. 1/ He has been a member of the People's Political Council since 1930 and was a Group D member of the Fourth People's Political Council, appointed in April 1945. 2/ A recent press report mentioned that Ho Lu-chih and Yu Chia-chu had lived in great poverty several years ago. 3/ He was appointed to the State Council on April 17.

BI:CJNelson:mjn

May 21, 1947

1/ OWI, Chungking, April 1945.

2/ Chung Yang Jih Pao, April 24, 1945.

3/ Wen Hui Pao, Shanghai, January 28, 1947.

RESTRICTEDHU Hai-men (Hu Yuan-pei)CHINAPersonal data: Born c. 1882, Hopei.Education: Studied political science in Japan.Career:

1947? President, North China Law School;
member, Provisional Political Council; Hopei province.
1947 Member of the State Council, appointed April 17.

Remarks:

Hai Hai-men is the representative of the Northern Branch of the Social Democratic Party. He is apparently a veteran member of the party from Peiping and an old friend of Carson Chang. 1/ According to a radio report he, unlike Carson Chang, still belongs to the Democratic League, for at a meeting of the League's Organization Committee on January 3, he was made a member of the Central Executive Committee. 2/ He belongs to a faction of the Social Democrats that has in the past refused to participate in the government, and there have been several reports that he was about to leave the party over this issue. 3/ As late as March 8, 1947, Hu and others of the Peiping group are reported to have wired Carson Chang that they "were opposed to the party's participation in the government", saying that if any action were taken "a split in the party will be inevitable". 4/ However, there have since been frequent meetings between the representatives of the Social Democrats from Peiping and Shanghai, and Hu's name was announced as one of the party's four nominees to the State Council on April 6. 5/ He was appointed to the State Council on April 17.

BI:ABWheeler:mjn

May 21, 1947

- 1/ Ching Shih Jih Pao, Peiping, December 9, 1946; Chinese Press Review #214, December 9, 1946.
- 2/ FBIB, Daily Report, January 6, 1947 (Restricted).
- 3/ Sin Min Wan Pao, Shanghai, December 3, 1946; Chinese Press Review #216, December 4, 1946.
- 4/ Ta Kung Pao, Shanghai, March 10, 1947; Chinese Press Review #292, Shanghai, March 10, 1947.
- 5/ FBIB, Daily Report, April 7, 1947 (Restricted).

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NIU Yung-chien (Niu T'i-sheng) 鈕永建

CHINA

Personal data: Born 1870, Shanghai.

Education: Attended the Wuchang Military School in Hupeh; studied in Japan.

Career:

1911	Took part in the Revolution.
1912	Assistant Chief of the General Staff, Nanking Provisional Government.
1917	Chief of General Staff, Canton.
1923	Civil Governor of Kiangsu.
1926	Chief of Staff, Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the Nationalist forces;
	Chief Secretary, Central Political Council, Kuomintang.
1927	Chief Secretary, Nationalist Government, Nanking.
1928-1932	Member and Chairman, Kiangsu Provincial Government.
1930	Acting Minister of the Interior, Nanking.
1932-1940?	Chairman, Board of Personnel, Examination Yuan;;
	Vice Chairman, National Opium Suppression Commission;
	Member, Legislative Yuan.
1932-1944?	Vice President, Examination Yuan, appointed July 1932.
1942	Member, Administrative Committee, Central Political Institute.
1943-date	State Councillor.
1945	Member, Sixth Central Supervisory Committee, Kuomintang.
1947	Member of the State Council, appointed April 17.

Remarks:

Chiang Kai-shek renamed Niu as State Councillor on April 17. 1/ Niu is one of the group of early revolutionists who joined Sun Yat-sen's Tung Meng Hui Party in Japan prior to 1911. 2/ After 1911 he took part in Nationalist military campaigns and seems to have supported the Chiang Kai-shek forces during the period of the Northern Expedition. In September 1944, he was in Tihua to investigate the political situation in Sinkiang. 3/

BI:ABWheeler mju

May 21, 1947

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- 1/ New York Times, April 18, 1947.
 2/ China Year Book, 1939.
 3/ Chengtu News, September 6, 1944.

PAO Erh-han (Also known as Burkhan, Borhan)

CHINA

Education: Studied in Germany.

Remarks:

The Uigur Vice-Governor of Sinkiang province, Pao Erh-han, was appointed to the State Council on April 17, 1947. He is the highest ranking native Sinkiang provincial official who did not participate in the Ining revolt. He has commented that the Sinkiang natives are now seeking only personal freedom from oppression as a common human right, and that they have no strong desire even for autonomy, much less independence. 1/

BI:RPParkinson:mjn

May 21, 1947

1/ T. 598, Nanking, March 19, 1947.

WU Hsien-tzu

Personal data: Born in Kwangtung province.

Remarks:

Wu Hsien-tzu was appointed a member of the State Council on April 17, 1947, but resigned from the Council on April 23. He was at one time Civil Affairs Commissioner for Kwangtung and for Hupeh province and was also formerly head of the Democratic Constitutional Party which merged with the Social Democratic Party in August 1946. He is now a member of the Organization Committee of the Social Democratic Party and one of its Hong Kong representatives.

Wu was accused in December 1945 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of having collaborated with the Japanese by holding a post as member of the supervisory committee of the puppet Nanking government. The party, however, has protested the charges as absolutely groundless. 1/

BI:RPParkinson:mjn

May 21, 1947

1/ China Daily News, New York, December 22, 1945.

TSENG Ch'i

CHINA

Personal data: Born 1891, native of Szechuan; married; son-in-law of the late Liang Hun-chih, high official of the Nanking puppet régime; related to Chang Ch'un, Governor of Szechuan.

Education: Studied political science and diplomatic relations in Japan and France.

Career:

- 1918-1923 Member and one of the founders of the Young China Study Association.
- 1924 Elected Chairman, at the First Representative Conference of the Young China Party, Paris, January; returned to China, September.
- 1938-date Member, People's Political Council.
- 1945- -- Chairman, Young China Party;
Chairman, Political Committee, Young China Party.
- 1946 Delegate, Young China Party to the Political Consultative Conference;
member, Committees on Government Reorganization, National Assembly Affairs and member, Joint Steering Sub-committee;
member of the Presidium, National Assembly, November.
- 1947 Member, State Council, appointed April 17.

Remarks:

A leader and founder of the Young China Party, Tseng Ch'i was active in the formation of the Young China Society in Japan and the Young China Study Association. He and his associates formed the Young China Society in 1915 as a protest against Japan's Twenty-One Demands. 1/ The Young China Study Association, formed in 1918, was less political in character and was devoted to the study of western thought. 2/ Divergent political elements, including Communists, were members of the Association. In 1923, as a student in France, Tseng, Li Huang and others formally organized the Young China Party. Objecting to the Chinese Youth Communist Group, also organized in Paris by Li Li-san, for its tenets of class struggle and dictatorship of the proletariat, the Young China group maintained that such movements would provide no remedy for China's crisis. 1/, 2/

Tseng was elected Chairman at the party's first representative conference in Paris and the founders of the party published the Herald Weekly to propagandize for Chinese nationalism. Returning to China in September 1924, Tseng, Li Huang and Ch'en Ch'i-t'ien published the Hsing Shih Weekly (Awakened Lion) in Shanghai. 3/

While very little information is available concerning Tseng's activities during the intervening years between the organization of the Young China Party and the Japanese invasion of China, his party appears to have acted in opposition to the Kuomintang. It opposed the Kuomintang's Northern Expeditionary Army because it considered that Army an army of rebellion and cooperated with the northern militarists, Sun Ch'uan-fang

TSENG Ch'i (continued)

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CHINA

Remarks (continued)

Wu Pei-fu, Chang Tso-lin and Chang Tsung-ch'ang. The Young China Party refused the Kuomintang's invitation to attend the National Emergency Conference in 1932 on the grounds that the Kuomintang would not end its one-party rule. However, Tseng and his associates became members of the People's Political Council shortly after the provisional National Congress was summoned by the Kuomintang in 1938. 3/

A communist source accused Tseng of having been the liaison agent of Chiang Kai-shek in arranging a secret agreement with the Nanking puppet government whereby certain Nationalist army units would surrender to the Japanese and be used to fight the Communists. The surrender of such Kuomintang generals as Sun Liang-cheng, Sun T'ien-ying, Chang Lan-feng, Wu Hua-wen, and others was said to have been arranged pursuant to this agreement. 4/

The same source alleged that this agreement was made through the Far Eastern Cultural Society organized by Tseng in Nanking. According to this source, the Communists discovered this situation early in 1946 and threatened to publicize it, with the result that the Generalissimo ordered that the organization be disbanded. Tseng was said to have ordered the assassination of all men who had worked under him in order to insure the secrecy of the organization and its affairs. 4/

These Communist charges were reportedly brought up in a PCC Joint Steering Sub-committee meeting, in which a Communist representative stated that Tseng had "gone to puppet Nanking at one time." 5/ Tseng withdrew from the meeting. 6/

Whatever the foundation for these Communist charges, Tseng's relations with Kuomintang officials in Shanghai since V-J day, according to report, have been very close. He is said to believe that the political promises and funds made available to his party by the Kuomintang officials were mainly a result of his personal efforts. Consequently Tseng was reported to have considered it his right to dispense party funds, and in doing so he was said to favor the "Elder" or "Szechuan" group as opposed to the "Young" or "Non-Szechuan" group of the party. 7/

The issue of nominating delegates to the National Assembly which developed during the summer of 1946 was another matter over which the factional dispute within the Young China Party occurred. Tseng, Li Huang, and Tso Shun-sheng, who were called members of the pro-Kuomintang "Elder" group were "ousted" by the opposing "Non-Szechuan" faction. Since no reports have been received concerning the present position of the latter group, it seems apparent that Tseng and his associates are well in control of the party. 8/

In December 1945 Tseng issued a declaration of withdrawal from the China Democratic League 3/ leading to separate representation in the Political Consultative Conference. This action apparently heralded a period of closer cooperation with the Kuomintang, culminating in the party's participation in the National Assembly and the present government reorganization. However, in contrast to reactionary elements in the Kuomintang, Tseng and his associates continue to emphasize the necessity for a political solution of the Kuomintang-Communist issues, 9/ recognition of all political parties, liquidation of Kuomintang tutelage, and reorganization of local governments on a basis similar to American federalism. 10/, 11/

BI:PMoy:mjn

May 21, 1947

TSENG Ch'1 (continued)

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CHINA

- 1/ D. 30, Chengtu, June 18, 1944 (Confidential).
- 2/ Amerasia, April 25, 1943.
- 3/ SSU, A-71486, Shanghai, May 5, 1946; Source is a translation from a history of political parties published by the Universal Publishing Company and edited by Cho Hsi-t'ao (Restricted).
- 4/ SSU, A-69826, June 25, 1946. Source is Chinese Communist Liaison Officer, C-4 (Secret).
- 5/ Hsin Hua News Agency via Chungking (sic) radio, April 4, 1946. Source is Wang Jo-fei.
- 6/ Central News Agency, Shanghai, April 3, 1946.
- 7/ SSU, A-71493, Shanghai, September 1946. Source is an editor of the Shanghai Hsin Min Wan Pao, F-3 (Restricted).
- 8/ Chinese Press Review #127, 128, August 14-15, 1946.
- 9/ Hsin Min Pao, Peiping, September 7, 1946. Chinese Press Review #140, September 7, 1946, Peiping.
- 10/ Hsin Min Pao, Chungking, January 18, 1946. Chinese Press Review #359, January 18, 1946.
- 11/ Shih Shih Hsin Pao, Chungking, December 26, 1945. Chinese Press Review #340, December 26, 1945, Chungking.

SECRET

TSOU Lu (Chou Lu; courtesy name, Tsou Hai-ping)

CHINA

Personal data: Born 1886 (some sources say 1885, 1884), Tai-pu, Kwangtung province; married; elder brother of Tsou Lin, Chairman of the Foreign Trade Commission, Ministry of Finance (said to be a Soong man); his father was a merchant.

Religion: Confucian.

Education: Studied at Chinshan Academy; graduate of the Kwangtung Provincial Law School, 1909; Waseda University, Japan, 1914; LL.B., University of Hamburg, Germany, 1936.

Publications: History of the Kuomintang, Travels in Twenty-nine Countries, A History of the March 29th Uprising in Canton, Tsou Lu's Collected Essays.

Career:

- 1911 Engaged in revolutionary activity, Canton;
Editor of Ko Pao, Canton;
Director, Bank of Kwangtung;
member, Peking Parliament.
- 1913-1915 In Japan with Sun Yat-sen;
Editor, Kung Ho Tsa (Republican magazine).
- 1916 Member, Peking Parliament.
- 1917-1922 Worked with Sun Yat-sen in Canton.
- 1922 Reinstated member of Peking Parliament;
commissioned by Sun Yat-sen to oust Chen Chiung-ming from
Kwangtung.
- 1924-1927 Member, Central Executive Committee, Kuomintang.
- 1931-date Chancellor, National Sun Yat-sen University (Sun Chung-shan),
Canton.
- 1932-date State Councilor.
- 1935-date Reelected member, Central Executive Committee, Kuomintang.
- 1942 Member, Administrative Committee, Central Political Institute.
- 1943 Member, Standing Committee of the Central Executive Committee,
Kuomintang, March.
- 1946 Member, Presidium of the Central Executive Committee, Kuomintang, March.

Remarks:

An educator and elder Kuomintang official, Tsou Lu was renamed State Councilor by Chiang Kai-shek on April 17. From his term in college to the death of Sun Yat-sen in 1925 he was rather closely associated with Sun Yat-sen in revolutionary activities. A member of the Peking Parliament, Tsou fled China with Dr. Sun in 1913 during Yuan Shih-kai's ascendancy and remained with Sun in Japan until about 1915 when he returned to south China and helped to raise subscriptions to finance a second campaign against Yuan. With the death of Yuan in 1916, Tsou was again reinstated in the short-lived Peking Parliament. In 1922 he was commissioned by Sun Yat-sen to suppress the growing forces of Chen Chiung-ming in Kwangtung province. Chen and his group were prevented by Sun's

followers

TSOU Lu (continued)

- 2 -

CHINA

Remarks (continued)

followers from taking over Canton in 1924, 1/ a feat which is credited to Tsou Lu by Who's Who in China. 2/ However, with the death of Sun Yat-sen in 1925, Tsou joined with the right-wing Kuomintang group who called a conference in the Western Hills of Peiping (The Western Hills Conference). At this meeting a decision was taken that Communist members should be expelled from the Kuomintang. 1/ Alliance with the Western Hills faction thus put Tsou in opposition to Chiang Kai-shek for a time, and in 1927 Tsou was forced to resign from government and party posts and he went abroad for a "special period of study". 2/

Upon Tsou's return to China, about 1928, he was for a time associated with the northern militarist and it may be during this period that he is said to have been closely associated with Feng Yu-hsiang. He came to Canton on May 24, 1931 and became aligned with the separatist government in that city. In July he was detailed by the Southeast leaders as representative to negotiate with the generals commanding the Northeastern armies in an attempt to secure their cooperation in the anti-Chiang campaign then being carried out in Canton with the backing of the Kwangsi and Kwangtung war lords. 3/

Sine 1932 when Tsou entered the State Council (he was not reinstated in the Kuomintang Executive Committee until 1935), there have been no further reports of his alining himself against the Generalissimo and he seems to have followed a rather undistinguished career in party politics. A report of 1945 mentions him as one of the Sun Fo group and as one of the twenty-five men in political power in the Kuomintang at the time, 4/ but there is no evidence available from which to substantiate this report. According to a report of 1933, Tsou was then considered to be anti-foreign. He is said to be fond of literature and he sometimes contributes articles to Chinese magazines. 4/

BI:ABWheeler:mjn

May 21, 1947

1/ Vinacke, Harold E., A History of the Far East in Modern Times, New York, 1945.

2/ Who's Who in China, 5th edition, 1936.

3/ Confidential Biographic Data Report, Canton, July 7, 1933.

4/ Office of War Information report (so-called Teacup Report #1), January 30, 1945 (Secret).

WU Chung-hsin

CHINA

Personal data: Born 1887, Ho-fei, Anhwei province; unmarried.

Education: Graduated, Paoting Military Academy; studied in Japan.

Career:

Served in the Imperial Army of the Ch'ing Dynasty; Inspector-General of the Nanking Constabulary; Field Commander-in-Chief of the 2nd Kwangtung Army; Commander-in-Chief of the 7th Independent Brigade of the Kwangsi Army; Commissioner of the Shanghai Constabulary Forces; member, Central Political Council; member, Control Yuan of the National Government; member of the National Reconstruction Commission.

1929 Governor of Anhwei.

1929-1931 Member, Central Executive Committee, Kuomintang.

1935-1936 Governor of Kweichow;

Commander, Kweichow Peace Preservation Forces.

1936 Chairman, Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission.

1938-1944 Chairman, Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission.

1942-date Member, Standing Committee, Central Executive Committee, Kuomintang.

1944-1946 Governor of Sinkiang.

1945-1946 Chairman, Board of Directors, Sinkiang Trading Company.

1947 Member, State Council, appointed April 17.

Remarks:

Wu Chung-hsin was close to the late Huang Fu and Yang Yun-t'ai, old leaders of the Political Science Clique. He was also said to be close to Chang Ch'un and Ho Ch'i-kung, former Mayor of Peiping, 1/ personal representative of the Generalissimo to preserve order (presumably in the Peiping area) after the Japanese surrender, and at present President of China University. 2/

Wu's reported close relationship with the Generalissimo dates back to his youth and his appointment as Governor of Kweichow was said to be a repayment for financial aid extended years ago to the Generalissimo and for his success in preventing Chiang's ex-wife from making embarrassing trouble after Chiang divorced her in order to marry the present Mme. Chiang.

Aside from these contributions to the Generalissimo's personal life, Wu's appointment to Kweichow was also motivated by his apparent influence with Kwangsi leaders with whom Chiang was anxious to improve relations. Furthermore, Wu was an expert in opium trade and Chiang wanted to divert the opium, which went through Kwangsi and Kwangtung, northward to the Yangtze Valley. He was said to have had considerable influence on Kweichow political circles and for that reason, has been sent in the past on special missions to that province by the Generalissimo. 1/

Wu's subsequent replacement as Governor of Kweichow was reported to be no reflection on his ability, but was caused by the necessity of having a military man to cope with the Communists in the province. 3/

His

WU Chung-hsin (continued)

- 2 -

CHINA

Remarks (continued)

His activities as Chairman of the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission have been little publicized. Of interest is a comment by a Chinese business man, not confirmed by any other source, stating that the Generalissimo once declared in 1942 that under Wu, the Commission had rendered more meritorious service for the country than any other department of the Government. The impetus for the reported acclaim was apparently Wu's diplomatic victory for China in Tibetan affairs. This source stated that Wu officiated at the inauguration of the fourteenth Dalai Lama on behalf of the Chinese Government, whereas, prior to the occasion, although China was always represented, the British officiated. 4/

Wu's accomplishments as successor to Sheng Shih-tsai in Sinkiang were not impressive. Fortified merely by general resolutions to maintain peace in the province, raise the material and cultural level of the various groups in Sinkiang, 5/ and strengthen the friendship of Russia and China, 6/ Wu found his position more untenable as his administration proceeded. In taking local advice, Wu was said to have made mistakes in his appointments, as most of the offices were filled with incompetents and rogues who lined their pockets by extortion. 7/ Nomadic unrest in northern Sinkiang attained serious proportions after Wu took over, and he reportedly did nothing to abate oppression and misgovernment. 8/ It was also said that he did not get along with such Sinkiang representatives in Chungking as Yao Lo, Mai-Ssu-Wu-Te (Masud), Mu-Han-Mo-Te-I-Ming (Mohammed Imin), and Ai Sha, 9/ and was reported to have written anti-Soviet articles even before he assumed office as Governor of Sinkiang. 10/ His reported annoyance over Chu Shao-liang's continuous bringing of reinforcements into the province and his inability to handle the financial and political situation which the arrival of these troops created, 11/ probably added to Wu's discomfort.

One source stated, however, that Wu took some action to relieve the tense situation in Sinkiang and to strengthen the relationship between the government and the people in Sinkiang. This report stated that Wu released several thousand political prisoners, appointed a Mongol as Vice-Director of the Department of Construction, a German-returned student of the Tartar tribe as Commissioner for the Administrative Headquarters in Tihua and many hsien magistrates from the Wei tribes. 12/

Reported not to be very capable, 1/ Wu is said to be kind and firm in his dealings. He likes to study and has made a rather thorough study of political science and economics. 13/

BI:PMoy:mjn

May 21, 1947

- 1/ Biographic Data Report, August 25, 1935, Peiping (Restricted).
- 2/ SSU, A-68068, Shanghai, May 27, 1946 (Confidential).
- 3/ MA Report #9108, April 26, 1935.
- 4/ JICA, CBI #5936, Chungking, August 31, 1944, B-2 (Restricted).
- 5/ FCC, September 11, 1944.
- 6/ OSS, R&A #1346.92, Washington, February 5, 1945 (Secret).
- 7/ OSS, A-50392, Chungking, January 29, 1945, B-2 (Confidential).
- 8/ D. 283, Moscow, August 1, 1946 (Secret).
- 9/ OSS, A-60028, July 21, 1945; sources are Sinkiang officials, C-2 (Confidential).
- 10/ WD Files, SD/CFR #23, March 10, 1945 (Secret).
- 11/ OSS #643, Chungking, April 18, 1945 (Secret).
- 12/ SSU YV-1092, February 27, 1946; translation from Peiping I Shih Pao.
- 13/ OSS, BR Files, Washington.

Yü Chia-chü (Courtesy name, Yu Chung-tao)

CHINA

Personal data: Born 1899, Huangpei, Hupeh.

Education: Chunghua University, Wuchang; Peiping Normal College, Peiping; research fellow, London University.

Publications: History of Education (Chinese language), Shanghai, 1934.

Career:

- -- Professor, Wuchang University, Peiping University, and South Eastern University;
- -- Head, Department of Education, National Honan University.
- -- Founder, together with Li Huang, Tseng Ch'i, and Ch'en Ch'i-t'ien, of Shao Nien Chung Kuo Tsa Chih (Young China Magazine), before 1923.
- 1923-date Member, Young China Party, formed in Paris, 1923; member, Central Standing Committee, Young China Party.
- 1938-date Member, Group D, People's Political Council, representing Young China Party.
- 1946 Young China Party delegate to Political Consultative Council, January; Young China Party representative, Constitution Drafting Committee, Political Consultative Council, February. Young China Party representative, 8th Annual Conference of the China Agricultural Association, October; delegate, National Assembly, November.
- 1947 Member, State Council, appointed April 17.

Remarks:

Yü Chia-chü is described as a theorist and close associate of Ch'en Ch'i-t'ien and Li Huang, 1/ leaders of the pro-Kuomintang "Elder" clique in the Young China Party. 2/ A recent press report justifying Young China Party participation in the government, mentioned that leaders, including Yü, had lived in great poverty several years ago. 3/

BI:CJNelson:mjn

May 21, 1947

1/ Chinese source, Chungking, 1943.

2/ SSU, A-71493, Shanghai, September 30, 1946; interview with editor, Hsin Min Wan Pao (Restricted)

3/ Wen Hui Pao, Shanghai, January 28, 1947.

SECRET

THE KUOMINTANG POLITICAL COUNCIL

The Kuomintang Political Council has a total membership of ninety-three individuals; this membership includes two presiding officials, the Generalissimo as Chairman, Chen Li-fu as Secretary-General; twenty-five members who were recently appointed to the Council and whose appointments were announced on April 17; and sixty-eight ex-officio members, including: the Standing Committee members of the Central Executive Committee (36) and of the Central Supervisory Committee (12), the Kuomintang members of the State Council (17), and the Kuomintang Head of the Civil Affairs Department (1). These ex-officio members sit in the Council because of their membership in government or party organizations.

Included in this study are reports on the lesser known individuals in the group of twenty-five whose appointments were announced on April 17, 1947.

A full discussion and analysis of the recent appointments to the Kuomintang Political Council will be found in OIR - 4378, "The April 1947 Reorganization of the Chinese Government" (to be completed).

SECRET

SECRET

RECENTLY APPOINTED MEMBERS OF THE
KUOMINTANG POLITICAL COUNCIL

CHANG Jen-chieh	HSU Yung-ch'ang
CHEN Chi-tang	KAN Nai-kuang*
CHEN Li-fu*	KU Cheng-ting*
CHENG Chien*	LI Ching-chai
CHENG Yen-feng*	LI Tsung-jen*
CHI Shih-ying	LI Yu-ying
CHU Shao-liang*	LU Chung-lin
FANG Chih	PAI Wen-wei*
FENG Yu-hsiang*	(Died April 26, 1947)
HO Ying-chin*	PENG Hsueh-pei*
HSIUNG Ko-wu	TSENG Yang-fu
HSU Kan*	YEN Hsi-shan*
	YU Ching-tang*

YUAN Shou-ch'ien*

* Reports not included on better known individuals. Information on these individuals contained in the files of the Division of Biographic Information.

SECRET

CHANG Ching-chiang (Chang Jen-chieh)

CHINA

Personal data: Born 1873, Wuhsing, Chekiang province; of a rich merchant's family whose members dealt in silks and curios in Europe and America. Father of Chang Nai-chi, prominent Chekiang industrialist, economist and one of the "Seven Gentlemen" founding the National Salvation Association.
1/

Education: Studied at the University of Paris.

Career:

1902-1906 Commercial Attaché to France.
1925-1926 Member, Central Executive Committee, Kuomintang.
1926 Chief Counselor to Chiang Kai-shek.
1926-date Member, Central Supervisory Committee, Kuomintang.
1928-1930 Governor of Chekiang province.
1928 Chairman, National Reconstruction Commission.
1932-1947 State Councilor (not reappointed, April 1947).
1944-date In the US.
1947 Member, Central Political Council, Kuomintang, April.

Remarks:

An elder Statesman of the Kuomintang, Chang was an early revolutionary. After the success of the 1911 Revolution, he joined Sun Yat-sen's Provisional Government at Nanking, but did not accept any political appointments. Proscribed by Yuan Shih-kai for his anti-monarchichal movement, Chang fled to France where he opened a Chinese curio store and established a bean curd factory of which the late Chu Min-i (Nanking puppet Foreign Minister) was manager. When Sun was in need of funds for his revolutionary activities, Chang sold his business in order to raise more funds for the Revolution. He went to Canton in 1925 and was elected member of the Kuomintang's Central Executive Committee. In 1926, when the Generalissimo launched his Northern Punitive Expedition, he accompanied Chiang to Wuhan and Kiukiang. 2/ Toward the close of the period of Communist-Kuomintang cooperation in 1926, Chang was among those who insisted on suppressing the Communists. 3/ After the split of the Wuhan and Nanking factions, Chang retired for a short time in Chekiang. On Chiang Kai-shek's return to Nanking, Chang was reinstated as a member of the Kuomintang's Central Supervisory Committee.

It is said that at one time, Chang controlled all the reconstruction work in China, especially electric power and railways. 3/ He undertook the construction of the Kiangnan Railway which is now apparently in the process of being purchased by T.V. Soong's China Development Finance Corporation. 4/

An able politician, Chang was a leader of the Kuomintang's right-wing group. A Military Attaché's report of 1928 stated that Chang was often called by the Chinese "the soul of Chiang" for his influence over the Generalissimo and over party affairs nominally controlled by Chiang. By left-wing extremists, this report continues, he was called "the rotten element." 5/

In 1944

CHANG Ching-chiang (continued) - 2 -

CHINA

Remarks (continued)

In 1944, he was reported to be a wealthy refugee living in New York and to be a friend of Mme. T.V. Soong's sister, Mrs. T.H. Chiu (Mrs. Chou Ch'eng-yu). 6/ Chang is presumably still in the US, and in poor health, since it was recently reported that his son, Chang Nai-chi, was granted a visa to visit "his sick father." 7/

Apparently a man of cultural accomplishments, Chang, in association with such early revolutionaries as Li Yu-ying (Li Shih-tseng) and Wu Chih-hui (Wu Ching-heng), published the New World Magazine and Pictorial (Shih Chieh Tsa Chih Ho Hua Pao), and was the founder of the World Literary Society (Shih Chieh Hsueh She). He is also a well-known painter.

BI:PMoy:mjn

May 21, 1947

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- 1/ SCAP Report, April 10, 1946 (Confidential).
 - 2/ Who's Who in China, Fourth Edition, 1931.
 - 3/ OSS, BR Files.
 - 4/ CPR #320, Shanghai, April 12, 1947.
 - 5/ MA, China, #7361, November 1, 1928 (Confidential).
 - 6/ OSS, FE, Washington, October 20, 1944, B-3.
 - 7/ D. 546, Nanking, March 7, 1947.

CONFIDENTIAL

CHEN Chi-t'ang

CHINA

Personal data: Born 1891, Fang-cheng, Kwangtung province; married to (Mo) Hsiu-ying; seven children. Comes from a merchant family.

Educator: Graduate of Kwangtung Military Academy.

Religion: Confucian.

Publications: Recollections of the Anti-Red Campaigns; Revolutionary Era and Action; Psychological Reform.

Career:

- 1923-1924 Commander, 2nd Brigade of the Kwangtung Rebel Army; Chief of Staff, Headquarters for the Rehabilitation of Wuchow, Kwangsi.
- 1925-1926 Commander, 11th Division, 4th Nationalist Revolutionary Army; Garrison Commander of Kowchow, Luichow, Linchow and Yanchow, Southern Kwangtung.
- 1926 Visited Russia.
- 1927-1928 Field Commander, East Route, Nationalist Army.
- 1929 Commander of the 1st Division of the Kwangtung Provincial Army; Director of military reorganization and disbandment matters.
- 1930 Field Commander in Chief, 8th Route Army, National Revolutionary forces.
- 1931-date Member, Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang.
- 1933-1936 Commander in Chief, Kwangtung Provincial Army and Southern Route Bandit Suppression Forces.
- 1934-1936 Pacification Commissioner for Kwangtung, appointed December 1934.
- 1935-1936 Chairman, Canton Branch, Military Affairs Commission, appointed April 1935.
- 1936 Dismissed for insubordination from all military commands and sent abroad, July.
- 1937 Returned to China.
- 1938-1942 Member of the State Council.
- 1940-1942 Minister of Agriculture and Forestry.
- 1944 Member, Board of Supervisors, Bank of China (elected by private shareholders).
- 1945 Attended Sixth Kuomintang Congress, Chungking.
- 1947 Member, Kuomintang Central Political Council, appointed April 17.

Remarks:

Chen Chi-t'ang entered the army upon graduation from military school, joining the Nationalist forces in support of Chiang Kai-shek. However, with the growing dissidence in Southern China from 1931-1936, he came to be associated with the Kwangsi-Kwangtung military leaders who were backing the separatist government in Canton. This semi-autonomous government represented elements of the left-wing Kuomintang opposing the policies of Chiang Kai-shek. In Kwangtung province its military support

CHEN Chi-t'ang (continued)

- 2 -

CHINA

Remarks (continued)

came from Chen Chi-t'ang, 1/ who nevertheless continued to hold his Nationalist appointment as Provincial Commander-in-Chief until 1936.

In June 1936, according to report, Chen signed an "anti-Japanese manifesto" which was also signed by Li Tsung-jen and Pai Chung-hsi. 2/ His Kwangtung provincial forces continued their resistance to the authority of Chiang Kai-shek until some time prior to July 18 when Yu Han-mou, one of Chen's divisional commanders, gained control of the troops and brought them to the support of the Generalissimo. 3/ On July 18 Chen fled from Canton to Hongkong on board the British gunboat "Moth" and was said to have taken 30 million Chinese dollars with him. 2/ His formal dismissal as Kwangtung Commander-in-Chief for insubordination against the Central Government followed on July 20. 3/ In March 1937 he went to Turkey on a military mission described by one source as "being sent abroad to study conditions". 4/ In October Chen returned to Canton and went almost immediately to Nanking to see the Generalissimo. The outbreak of war with Japan brought the Canton separatists to the support of Chiang and in January 1938, Chen was appointed State Councilor in the Government then established in Hankow. He never served in the Council during the government's stay in Hankow, however, but remained in Canton and Hongkong until the Japanese entered the city. Chen and W.W. Yen among others were supposedly captured by the Japanese on December 21, 1941 2/ but the New York Herald Tribune of January 28, 1942 mentioned Chen's escape. He came to Chungking some time in 1942 and during the rest of the war was in charge of the Air Force Research Department and its laboratory at Chengtu as well as being Deputy Director of the Aeronautical Commission. In December 1945 he was appointed "Comforting Delegate" to Kwangtung province and was formally welcomed into Canton on December 29. Since returning to occupied China, he has been connected with a fishing monopoly organized in 1946 to control fishing interests along the South China coast. The principal backers of this company were Chen and General Yu Han-mou, his former military rival in Kwangtung province. 5/

Chen is reported to be very wealthy, his wealth being derived from mining interests and industrial plants in South China. 5/ He owns sugar factories at Pingtan, Kwangtung, which he built before the war and which the government returned to him some time in 1946. 6/ His brother, Chen Wei-chou was said to have been given an opium monopoly by the Japanese during the war, which he operated with profit. 7/ One of Chen Chi-tang's several wives is said to own blocks of Hongkong real estate. 2/

Chen has been described by a foreign service officer as: "a shrewd countryman, corrupt, unscrupulous, and adroit in intrigue but otherwise of mediocre ability". Though considered outwardly friendly toward the US, he is said to have little to do with foreigners. 8/

BI:ABWheeler:mjn

May 21, 1947

- 1/ Vinacke, Harold, A History of the Far East in Modern Times, New York, 1945.
- 2/ Report from Office of Strategic Services, Washington, 1943 (Confidential)
- 3/ Report from the British Military Attaché, Chungking.
- 4/ China Yearbook, 1938.
- 5/ SO-2761, November 15, 1946 (Restricted).
- 6/ Yueh Hua Pao, Canton, November 23, 1946, Press Review #281, Canton, November 24, 1946.
- 7/ SSU, A-66040, January 31, 1946; subsource, Chinese journalist, US educated, B-2 (Confidential).
- 8/ Confidential Biographic Data Report, Canton, November 23, 1931.
- 9/ Department of State, information from the Division of Chinese Affairs, May 1, 1947.

CONFIDENTIAL

CHI Shih-ying

CHINA

Personal data: Born 1897, native of Tiehling, Liaoning province.

Education: Graduate, Fourth High School of Japan; studied at the Arts College, Tokyo Imperial University and the Economics Department of a German university.

Career:

-- -- President, Fengtien Tung Tse High School.
1925 Chief Diplomatic Officer, Northeastern Nationalist Army under Kuo Sung-lin.
1926 Joined the revolutionary movement under Chiang Kai-shek.
1927 Went to Japan.
1928 Returned to Liaoning after the death of Chang Tso-lin.
1931 Went to Japan after the Mukden Incident.
1938-date Member, People's Political Council.
1939 Secretary, Kuomintang Central Political Council.
1943-date Member, Economic Reconstruction Committee;
Executive Secretary, Northeast Association;
Editor, Time and Tide.
1945-date Member, Economic Commission, Generalissimo's Headquarters in the Northeast;
member, Central Executive Committee, Kuomintang.
1947 Member, Central Political Council, Kuomintang, appointed April 17.

Remarks:

Chi Shih-ying was reported to have been, prior to 1925, a close associate of Chang Hsueh-liang and Kuo Sung-lin, Chang's favorite army officer. General Kuo rebelled against Chang and his father, Chang Tso-lin, in 1925, and Chi served as Kuo's chief Diplomatic Officer. When the rebellion failed, Kuo was executed, and Chi was said to have hidden in the Japanese Consulate at Hsinmintun, Liaoning, 1/ together with Yin Ju-keng who had also served Kuo in a diplomatic capacity, and who later became an important Japanese puppet in North China. 2/

Some time in 1926 Chi Shih-ying escaped secretly to the south to join Chiang Kai-shek. He went to Japan in an unknown capacity in 1927 1/ and may have been in contact with Yin Ju-keng, since Tokyo newspapers reported that the latter had made several trips to Japan as an unofficial agent of the Chinese Nationalists at about that time. 2/

After the death of Chang Tso-lin in 1928, Chi returned to his native province in Manchuria and, following the Mukden Incident in 1931, he again went to Japan. 1/

During

SECRET

CHI Shih-ying (continued)

- 2 -

CHINA

Remarks (continued)

During the war, Chi was reported to have done liaison work for the Northeast Volunteers, an anti-Japanese resistance group. 3/ Reported to be the "Generalissimo's man," though not an intimate one, Chi is said to be a member of the CC Clique. 1/, 4/

BI:PMoy:mjn

May 21, 1947

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- 1/ SSU, YV-1459, Shanghai, February-March 1946 (Confidential).
 - 2/ Department of State, IRIS, R&A #3341, Washington, October 8, 1945 (Confidential/Control).
 - 3/ OSS, Chungking, 1943.
 - 4/ SSU, A-67640, Shanghai, April 1, 1946.

FANG Chih

CHINA

Personal data: Born 1895, Tungchen, Anhwei province.

Education: Graduate, Tokyo College of Arts and Science.

Career:

Former Commissioner of Education, Anhwei province; Chairman, Training Committee, Kuomintang; Vice-Chairman, Cultural Movement Committee, Kuomintang.

1936 Vice-Minister of Information, Kuomintang.
1937 Acting Minister of Information, Kuomintang.
1935-date Member, Central Executive Committee, Kuomintang.
1944-1946 Chairman, Chungking Kuomintang Headquarters.
1946-date Chairman, Shanghai Kuomintang Headquarters, September.
1947 Member, Central Political Council, Kuomintang, appointed April 17.

Remarks:

Fang Chih is a member of the CC Clique and a close associate of Ku Cheng-kang, Minister of Social Affairs. 1/ His appointment as head of the Shanghai Kuomintang Headquarters was said by Chu Hsueh-fan, well-known labor leader, to signify an increasing repression of labor in that city.

The responsibility for the Chinese Association of Labor (CAL)-Chungking General Labor Union incident of February 10, 1946 was laid to Fang. This incident involved the taking over by force of the CAL headquarters by the Kuomintang dominated Chungking General Labor Union. 2/

BI:PMoy:mjn

May 21, 1947

1/ SSU, A-67640, Shanghai, April 1, 1946.

2/ T. 1871, Shanghai, September 29, 1946 (Confidential).

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

HSIUNG K'o-wu

CHINA

Personal data: Born 1882, Szechuan province.

Education: Graduate of the Tokyo Military Staff College.

Career:

-- -1928 Defense Commissioner, Chungking;
Civil Governor, Szechuan province.
1924-1935 Member, Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang.
1932-1947 State Councilor of the National Government.
1935-date Member, Central Supervisory Committee of the Kuomintang.
1947 Member, Central Political Council of the Kuomintang, appointed April 17.

Remarks:

Prominent in Szechuan in the 1920's, Hsiung fought with General Yan Sen about 1928 for control of the province. Defeated, he fled to Nanking, where due to his enormous wealth, he was made a State Councilor, 1/ He has since remained a follower of the Generalissimo although he has never been given command of troops and is said to be disliked by Chiang. 2/

BI:RPParkinson:mjn

May 21, 1947

- 1/ OSS, Biographic Files, 1943 (Confidential).
2/ Report from Inter-departmental Committee for the Aquisition of Foreign Publications, Chungking, 1943.

LI Ching-chai

Personal data: Born 1887, Junan, Honan.

Education: D.Sc., School of Architecture, University of Michigan.

Career:

-- - -- President, Mining College, Chiaotso, Honan;
President, Chung Chou University, Kaifeng.
1931- -- Reserve member, Central Executive Committee, Kuomintang (still in this position in 1943).
-- - -- Member, Honan Provincial Government and Commissioner of Education, Honan;
President, Honan University, Kaifeng.
1947 Member, Central Political Council, appointed April 17;
Director, National Land Administration, appointed April 23.

Remarks:

Li Ching-chai, Ku Cheng-kang and Ku Cheng-lun are the three members of the newly appointed "Cabinet" who belong to the CC Clique. 1/

BI:CJNelson:mjn

May 21, 1947

- 1/ Tillman Durdin, Nanking, April 23, 1947; New York Times, April 24, 1947.

CONFIDENTIAL

HSU Yung-ch'ang

CHINA

Personal data: Born October 1888, Hsunhsien, Shansi.

Education: Graduate of the 4th Class, Military College, Peking, 1916; attended the Tokyo Military Staff College.

Career:

1921	Regimental commander under General Sun Yu-hsin.
1924	Commander, 1st Brigade, Shansi Army.
1925	Commander, 1st Division, Shensi Army; Garrison Commander of western Shensi.
1926	Commander, 3rd Army.
1927	Participated in the Nankow Battle between Feng Yu-hsiang and Chang-Tso-lin; Commander in Chief, 12th Route Army; Field Commander, Eastern Route Army, Northern Revolutionary Forces.
1928	Governor of Suiyuan province.
1929	Governor of Hopei province.
1930	Commander, Shansi-Suiyuan Garrison Headquarters.
1931-1936	Governor of Shansi province.
1933	Member, Peiping Political Affairs Readjustment Committee.
1936	Pacification Commissioner, Shansi-Honan-Shensi Border Region.
1937	Director, Main Office, National Military Council, March; Director, Generalissimo's Headquarters in Paoing, August.
1938-date	Director, Board of Military Operations, National Military Council.
1940-1943	Member, China Aeronautical Construction Association.
1943-date	Member, Central Supervisory Committee of the Kuomintang.
1945	Chief of the Chinese delegation to accept the Japanese surren- der aboard the USS Missouri.
1946	Central Government representative on the Three Member Truce Commission succeeding Chang Chih-chung.
1947	Member, Central Political Council of the Kuomintang, appointed April 17.

Remarks:

One of the Shansi leaders in the National Government, Hsu was a follower of Yen Hsi-shan for many years. 1/ As Governor of Shansi in 1931-1936, he effected many reforms in the provincial administration, 1/ but resigned the post when he was unable to stop Communist entry into the province. 2/ Although a member of the Kuomintang, Hsu has never been active in party affairs. 1/ He entered the service of the National Government in 1937 and assumed the post of Director of the Board of Military Operations of the National Military Council in 1938. 2/ Although titular head of the board, his position is said to have been that of an adviser; the Deputy Director, Liu Fei, was the actual Director. 3/

CONFIDENTIAL

Hsu

HSU Yung-ch'ang (continued)

- 2 -

CHINA

Remarks (continued)

Hsu succeeded Chang Chih-chung as the government representative on the Three Member Truce Commission in March 1946. A Department official attached to the Executive Headquarters has described Hsu as "a doddering old fool, who was without authority to act while dealing with the Communist negotiators." 4/

Friendly to Americans, Hsu has in the past shown much interest in the US, although he has never been in this country and speaks no English. 3/ His chief assets are said to be diplomatic adroitness and a pleasant personality. 5/

BI:RPParkinson:mjn

May 21, 1947

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- 1/ OSS, Biographic Files, 1943 (Confidential).
 - 2/ British MA/Who's Who Files (Confidential).
 - 3/ MA, China, February 1939 (Confidential).
 - 4/ Department of State, FSO, February 1947 (Confidential).
 - 5/ SIC/9SC, Report 1050 IR7, January 3, 1945 (Confidential).

CONFIDENTIAL

LI Yu-ying (Courtesy name, LI Shih-tseng)

CHINA

Personal data: Born 1882, Kaoyang, Hopei; descendant of Lao Tse; reported to be the son of Li Hung-chang 1/; married; second wife, Mrs. Gertrude Rosenberg Storn, November 14, 1943; third wife, (Lin) Shu-shan, 40, Chinese journalist, c. January 1947.

Education: "Educated according to his father's high rank" 1/; received his advanced education in France.

Honors, decorations: First Class Ching Yung Medal, January 12, 1944.

Publications: "Federalism and World Confederation," Free World, New York, December 1942; "Making the World Ready," Free World, New York, November 1942; engaged in editing a world encyclopedia, 1945, but project apparently dropped. 2/

Career:

1906	Founder, World Cooperation, France.
--	Member, Tung Meng Hui, forerunner of the Kuomintang.
1913	Assisted in the organization of a Chinese "Work and Study" society.
--	Assisted in the organization of the Sino-French Educational Association.
1919	Dean, Law School, Peking National University.
1924-date	Member, Central Supervisory Committee, Kuomintang.
1925-1930	President, Franco-Chinese University, Peking.
1926-1930	Member, Central Political Council, Kuomintang.
1928	Chairman, Peiping Division, Central Political Council, Kuomintang;
	President, Feiping National University, August.
1929-date	Director, Peiping Research Academy, an institution supported by French Boxer-indemnity funds.
--	Worked for several years in conjunction with the League of Nations.
1933	Member, Peiping Political Affairs Readjustment Committee, May.
1935	Traveled through the United States on way to England, France and Switzerland, "on an official mission," December.
--	Member, International Anti-Aggression Alliance.
1941	Left France for the US, April;
	one of organizers, International Free World Association, New York;
	left Chungking, November 14, en route to US via Hongkong and Europe.
1942	Arrived in the US, May.
1943	Chairman, Publishing Board, <u>Free World Inc.</u>
1944	Senior editor, Chinese edition of <u>Free World</u> magazine, printed in Chungking and New York;
	delivered inauguration address, All-American Kuomintang Congress, San Francisco, February 27;
	President, Chinese delegation, World Education Service Council, Conference on International Intellectual Cooperation, New York (a private agency for rebuilding war devastated schools in Europe and Asia; apparently short lived. 3/), June;
	founder, Wu Chih-hui University New York Branch (published statements claimed that this university had been started 25 years before and had branches in Lyon, Paris, Charleroi, Geneva, Peiping, Shanghai, Kunming, and Hongkong), October;

Director

LI Yu-ying (continued)

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CHINA

Career (continued)

Director, World Encyclopedia Institute, Wu Chih-hui University;
member, Standing Committee, Central Supervisory Committee,
San Min Chu I Youth Corps, report November 17;
delivered opening address, 5th Congress, Eastern United States
Branch, Kuomintang, December 22, 1944.
1946 Attended "Scientists Weekend Conference of China," June.
1947 Reappointed, member of the Central Political Council, Kuomin-
tang, April 17.

Remarks:

Li Yu-ying is generally described as "one of the Kuomintang's 'elder statesmen,'" 4/ a veteran revolutionist and Kuomintang leader, 5/ and even as the "real founder of the Sun Yat-sen group." 1/ These characterizations are supported by a long career in positions of considerable prestige, though not of great political power. However, many sources agree in describing him as "an incredibly active 'promoter' (in the derogatory sense). He has started countless schools and institutes in China, many of which never got beyond the purchase of a site and an elaborately printed sign-board on the front door." 6/ His Wu Chih-hui University in New York belongs in the "sign-board" category, and his World Encyclopedia, though much advertised, remains unpublished. 2/

One report stated that Li is the son of Li Hung-chang 1/ and that he traveled to France together with Chang Ching-chiang (Chang Jen-chieh, also recently reappointed to the Central Political Council), and agreed with Chang at that time that the Chinese Empire must be overthrown. 1/ "Chang attended to the financial needs of the revolution upon arrival in France, while Li made contacts with international scholars and politicians." 1/ Published sources state that Li established the first bean-curd factory in Paris, for the purpose of raising funds to support the revolution. 5/

In 1906 Li is reported to have founded the World Cooperation (society?) which was dedicated to internationalism. "Other members included Chang Ching-chiang, Wu Chih-hui, Edouard Herriot, Elysée Reclus, etc. It was at this time that Li met Prince Kropotkin and agreed fully with his anarchist theories. Li was joined by Chang, Wu, Tsai Yuan-pei, and Wang Ching-wi. All took an oath never to accept public office in the coming Chinese Republic because of their anarchist beliefs." 1/ Li's anarchism is advanced as an explanation for the fact that he has held no important administrative posts. 1/, 7/ It is stated that in 1941 Chiang Kai-shek suggested that Li become the Kuomintang candidate for Presidency of the Chinese Republic, but that Li, because of his anarchist vow, refused. 1.

Another report states that although Li Yu-ying was living in the United States in 1944, ostensibly as a wealthy refugee, host of "almost all the important Chinese visitors in this country," and founder of both the Free World Association and Wu Chih-hui University (the university being main-

tained

LI Yu-ying (continued)

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CHINA

Remarks (continued)

tained in his "town house" at 86 Riverside Drive, New York, and consisting of three "Institutes," the International Institute for Democracy, headed by Dr. Wu Sao-fang, the Institute of Chinese Culture, and the World Encyclopedia Institute) his actual role was quite different. He "actually had no large wealth of his own, and practically all of his income came from T.V. Soong, whose funds were unfrozen and therefore useable for whatever purpose he deemed fit." 7/

"Upon Li's return to China after the revolution," continues the same report, "he embarked upon an ambitious political career that made him a powerful figure in China. He planned and put into execution a movement to bring schools and universities under the Ministry of Education which was then in his control. Dr. Li's policy is to work behind the scenes and let his henchmen take the spotlight. The scheme was successful to the point where, at one time, he had gained direct or indirect control of all but one Chinese university. The lone exception was the one headed by Dr. Hu Shih." 7/ (Dr. Hu Shih was Dean of the College of Liberal Arts, Peking National University, 1930-1937, 8/). The report continues:

"Two factors were responsible for failure of his plans. Firstly his associates and subordinate personnel were not of sufficiently high grade and could not measure up to their tasks and responsibilities. Secondly, the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities in 1937 crushed all hopes and plans. Nevertheless, Dr. Li was a powerful and rising figure in Chinese politics until 1937 when he lost everything. Eventually he made his way to the United States where he has since remained." 7/

"He is a principal figure in what is commonly known as the 'Returned French Student Clique,' which includes Wang Chung-hui, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Wei Tao-ming, former Ambassador to the US, together with the latter's wife. On Dr. Soong's payroll, he continues his interest in educational activities of overseas Chinese. Speculation arises whether he is trying to accomplish in overseas Chinese education what he nearly succeeded in doing with education in China. He is T.V. Soong's representative, paymaster, and right-hand man in the Free World Association, heavily financed by Soong. Dr. Li is chairman of the board of the Free World Association. He is described by those who have watched his career and activities at close range, as a smart politician. He has a strong idealistic sense, and is not venal, but could be dangerous." 7/

Li Yu-ying has apparently been most effective in the role of intellectual adventurer, and participant in internationalist movements of possible educational and philosophical significance. He was long active in League of Nations programs, 9/ and reportedly had some connection with Free French resistance movements. He is described as the "key person for my activities in France," by an American who visited France under auspices of the Unitarian Service Committee, with the--unofficial--confidential task of establishing communications with Free French resistance movements in unoccupied France. 10/

BI:CJNelson:mjn

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1/ OSS

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LI Yu-ying (continued)

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CHINA

- 1/ OSS, 29530-724, Washington, July 24, 1945 (Secret).
Interview with Dr. Maurice William, B-3.
- 2/ Library of Congress, April 30, 1947.
- 3/ OIC, IEP, April 24, 1947.
- 4/ China Year Book, Shanghai, 1939.
- 5/ Who's Who in China, 4th and 5th editions, Shanghai, 1931 and 1936.
- 6/ OSS, May 22, 1944 (Confidential); American interview source.
- 7/ OSS, 29530-309, Washington, April 4, 1944, B-3 (Secret).
- 8/ China Handbook, 1944.
- 9/ REF, Coordinator of Information #18562, April 1941 (Confidential).
- 10/ MIS, 54630 (MIS-IG-MFT #13.4), August 22, 1944 (Confidential).

LU Chung-lin (Courtesy name, LU Jui-po)

CHINA

Personal data: Born 1883, Tingsien, Hopei.

Education: Military school in Tientsin (Camp School, 1st Mixed Brigade, 6th Division 1/); Paoting Military Academy, according to one source, 2/ but other sources state that he had no higher education. 3/

Career:

1915	Enlisted in army of Feng Yu-hsiang.
1922	Director, Police Administration, Honan.
--	Commissioner of Civil Affairs and Acting Chairman, Honan Provincial Government.
--	Military Governor of Chahar.
1925	Brigade commander under Feng Yu-hsiang; Garrison Commander, Peking, under Feng Yu-hsiang; expelled Emperor Pu Yi from the palace; promoted to Division Commander; Commander in Chief, Metropolitan Defense Force, Peking, Inspector-General, Metropolitan Police Administration, Peking, Director, Municipal Administration, Peking; Commander, Tientsin forces in battle against Chang Tso-lin; Commander, Nankou forces defending city against Chang Tso-lin and Wu Pei-fu; was defeated and retired to Shensi.
1926	Joined Nationalist Forces; Commander, Eastern Route Army, 2nd Group Army, Nationalist Forces.
1927	Commander in Chief, 9th District Army, 2nd Group Army, Nationalist Forces.
1928	Commander in Chief, Northern Route Army, 2nd Group Army, Nationalist Forces.
--	Commander in Chief, 2nd Group Army, Nationalist Forces.
--	Commander in Chief, Bandit Suppression Forces, Honan and Shantung.
1929	Vice-minister of War, National Government, Nanking; Minister of War, National Government, Nanking.
1930	Joined Northern Military Coalition against Nanking Government; Field-Commander, Left Wing Kuominchun forces operating along the Lung-hai Railway line, against Nanking Government troops; After collapse of Military Coalition, retired and lived in Tientsin.
1932-1935	Reserve member, Central Executive Committee, Kuomintang.
1935-date	Member, Central Executive Committee, Kuomintang, elected November 1935.
1936	High Adviser to Sung Che-yuan, Chairman of the Hopei-Chahar Political Council, and also a former lieutenant of Feng Yu-hsiang, May 1; one of three judges who tried and sentenced Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang for his part in the Sian kidnapping of Chiang Kai-shek, December.
1938-1941	Chairman, Hopei Provincial Government, June 1939 to December 19, 1941; Commander, Peace Preservation Forces, Hopei-Chahar War Zone.
1939	Commander, Hopei and Shansi border guerrillas, appointed January 8.
1944-1945	Minister of Conscription, December 4, 1944 through April 1945.

1946

LU Chung-lin (continued)

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CHINA

Career (continued)

- 1946 Special Comforting Delegate to North China, together with Chang Chi;
toured Northeastern provinces visiting wounded in hospitals, January;
toured Hopei and Honan provinces, February.
- 1947 Member, Central Political Council, appointed April 17.

Remarks:

Lu Chung-lin is a former lieutenant of Feng Yu-hsiang, with a long and active military career. His performance in assisting Feng Yu-hsiang in the organization of the former Kuominchun (Army) was described as "able" 4/ and he was consistently loyal to Feng, supporting him in his last effort against Chiang Kai-shek when he joined the Northern Military Coalition in 1930. His appointment to the Hopei-Chahar Political Council was in pursuance of a policy of organizing a North China regime which "would be sufficiently unobjectionable to the Japanese military so that its establishment would not be opposed, but which would be essentially Chinese and as responsible to the direction of Nanking as circumstances permitted." 5/ There is no report of Lu's relations with communist guerrilla forces, but his appointment as commander of Hopei and Shansi border guerrillas probably indicates that he was considered immune to communist influence. An American source describes him a "Ignorant, in the sense of being uneducated, but having an open mind, and quick to use good advice." 3/

A Chinese press report in May 1946 stated that the Government had decided to appoint Lu Chairman of Anhwei Provincial Government to succeed Li Pin-hsien, 6/ but no confirmation of this report has been received.

BI:CJNelson:mjn

May 21, 1947

- 1/ Central News Agency, China, October 23, 1944.
- 2/ China Newsweek, Chinese Ministry of Information, London, November 2, 1944.
- 3/ Commerce Department Files, December 10, 1946.
- 4/ MA, China, Report 9894, June 6, 1940 (Restricted).
- 5/ Vinacke, Harold M., A History of the Far East in Modern Times, New York, Fourth Edition, July 1941, p. 550.
- 6/ Ta Tao Pao, Nanking, May 18, 1946.

TSENG Yang-fu

CHINA

Personal data: Born 1898, Pingyuan, Kwangtung province; son of Tseng Yu-ju, an educator; one of his three brothers was the Director of the Canton Municipal Hospital before the Japanese occupation; Tseng married Miss Feng Shio-yun in 1930; five children, three sons and two daughters.

Education: B.S., Peiyang University, Peking, 1923; M.Sc., University of Pittsburgh, 1925.

Languages: English

Honors: Honorary D.Sc., University of Pittsburgh, 1940.

Clubs: Engineering Society of China (one-time president).

Career:

1925-1926	Assistant Engineer, Pittsburgh Valley Mining Co.; Chief Engineer, Tenson Paint Manufacturing Co.; engineer, Pittsburgh Glass Works.
1926	Joined the Nationalist Movement in Canton; became secretary to Chiang Kai-shek.
1926-1927	Commissioner of Reconstruction, Kwangtung Provincial Government; member, Organization Department, Central Party Headquarters, Kuomintang; executive member, Canton City Party Headquarters; executive member, Kwangtung Provincial Party Headquarters.
1927	Chairman, Political Division, Military Officers Training Corps.
1928-1932	Vice-chairman, National Reconstruction Commission.
1929	Vice-minister of Agriculture and Mines.
1929-date	Member, Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang.
1929-1935	Director, Generalissimo's Highway Construction Department.
1932-1935	Commissioner of Reconstruction, Chekiang Provincial Government.
1935-1945	General Manager, Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway.
1935-1937	Political Vice-minister of Railways.
1936-1938	Mayor of Canton; Acting Finance Commissioner, Kwangtung Provincial Government; Chairman, National Railway Construction Planning Commission; Chairman, National Highway Commission; Special Commissioner of Kwangtung Provincial Kuomintang Headquarters; Director-General, Whampoa Port Development.
1940-1942	Director-General, Yunnan-Burma Railway.
1941-1945	Director-General and General Manager, China Auto Construction Company.
1942-1945	Minister of Communications.
1943-1945	Director, National Highway Administration.
1945	In the United States for medical treatment.
1947	Member, Central Political Council, Kuomintang, appointed April 17.

TSENG Yang-fu (continued)

CHINA

Remarks:

A student of engineering at the University of Pittsburgh in 1924-25, Tseng was a classmate of Ch'en Li-fu. Their association has evidently been continued in later years, because Tseng is a prominent member of Chen Li-fu's CC Clique. 1/, 2/ After graduation from Pittsburgh, Tseng worked for a year in the US and then responded to Chiang Kai-shek's appeal to overseas students to return to China to assist with the revolutionary movement. Returning to Canton, Tseng became secretary to the Generalissimo and followed him in the Northern Expedition. 3/

Chiang Kai-shek, is said to have selected Tseng as Mayor of Canton in August 1936 in order to avoid the embarrassment of choosing between rival candidates put forward by the Sun Fo and Yang Yung-t'ai factions. 4/ At that time Tseng was considered one of the mainstays of the pro-Nanking Provincial regime in Kwangtung, 4/ and for some time was a rival of General Yu Han-mou for power in the province. 5/ Described at that time as a very ambitious, energetic, and precocious official, with an exceptional record of achievement and honesty in political, administrative, and economic reconstruction fields, 4/ he is said to have become very unpopular in Kwangtung, both for his honesty, and for his aggressive and dominating ways. 5/

As mayor, he visualized a gigantic power station, utilizing Kwangtung's water power, that would electrify a large part of South China. 6/ After the occupation of Canton in 1938, Tseng worked to improve the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway and the Canton-Hankow Railway. 7/ An American Army officer working with Tseng on the Yunnan-Burma Railway in 1941, described him as a person full of humor, affable, but not very solid, who changed his mind very frequently, but at the same time got things done. 3/

Appointed Minister of Communications on December 8, 1942 to succeed Chang Kia-ngau, 8/ he served in this post until January 9, 1945 when he was forced by ill health to resign. 9/ He had been in ailing health for over a year because of overwork, and had repeatedly asked the Generalissimo to relieve him from his post which Chiang had hitherto refused to do. Tseng then suffered a paralytic stroke affecting the entire left side of his body. 12/ He came to the US in the spring of 1945 to obtain medical treatment and to investigate American communications systems. 10/ He has been in retirement because of his health since his return to China in November 1945. 11/

Tseng has been consistently described as vigorous, ambitious, honest, energetic, aggressive, and friendly toward the US. 3/, 4/, 8/ Ilona Ralf Sues calls him a stocky, jovial, vivacious man, who sees things from an American point of view. 6/

BI:RFParkinson:mjn

May 21, 1947

- 1/ Amerasia, November 17, 1944.
- 2/ OSS, A-20687, Chungking, July 22, 1943 (Confidential).
- 3/ WD Files, letter from Lashio, Burma, September 19, 1941.
- 4/ Biographic Data Report, Canton, November 5, 1936 (Confidential).
- 5/ American Consul, Canton, May 10, 1938.
- 6/ Shark's Fins and Millet, Ilona Ralf Sues, 1944, p.35.
- 7/ New China Monthly, April 1944.
- 8/ T. 1445, Chungking, December 8, 1942.
- 9/ T. 40, Chungking, January 11, 1945 (Restricted).
- 10/ Central News, April 1, 1945.
- 11/ Shen-chou-jih-pao, Shanghai, December 6, 1945.
- 12/ OSS, A-33144, Washington, February 22, 1945 (Secret).

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